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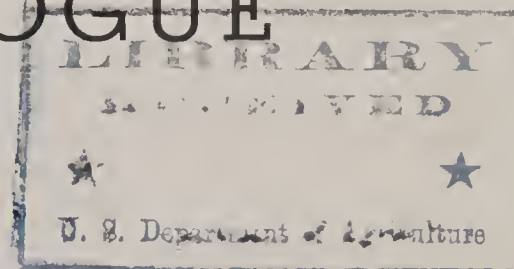
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PLANT COLLECTION
AND INTRODUCTION
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Ilgenfritz' DESCRIPTIVE EVERGREEN CATALOGUE

LISTING 70 VARIETIES
WITH 50 ILLUSTRATIONS



90th Anniversary Year

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.
THE MONROE NURSERY
MONROE, MICHIGAN

EVERGREENS For the Outdoor Living Room

Evergreens with their brilliant summer green contrasts and vivid winter tints are an essential in landscape design. For foundation plantings they furnish solid masses of interesting color at all seasons. Fine contrasts in color, texture and form can easily be had in combining the many varieties in groups. The appearance of most other shrubs and trees is enhanced by interplantings of evergreens.

As single trees not combined with others for accent of doorways, corners or in favored spots in the landscape scene, evergreens are of first importance. In forming screens, hedges, and windbreaks, however, their greatest worth is apparent for they are as effective in winter as in summer and with but few exceptions are entirely amenable to trimming and shaping. Greens, greys, yellows and blues and all intermediate shades are available in shapes that are column-like, pyramidal, broadly conical, round, half upright, and creeping. Once they are established they require little care.

Planting and Watering Instructions.

First dig a hole about two feet wider than the ball but not deeper. Then take the evergreen and place it carefully in the hole and fill in with a small amount of soil. Straighten it, standing back to inspect it from all viewpoints until satisfied that it is perfectly upright and appears to best advantage. Fill the hole until the ball is half covered, thoroughly tramping the soil in place. Then take a sharp knife and carefully cut the burlap around the circumference of the ball at the ground line. Untie the knotted burlap at the trunk and remove the upper half of the burlap covering of the ball. Now fill in more soil so that the hole will be about two-thirds

full. Fill the remainder with water two or three times letting it soak in thoroughly between each application. Then fill in the rest of the hole with the remaining dirt leaving the surface saucer-like and again water thoroughly. Repeat this watering frequently until the tree is well established. Finally firm the soil after planting is completed. During the following weeks water the evergreen at least twice weekly or if the soil is sandy oftener since water will filter through sand quickly. Only in clay soil is overwatering dangerous. Do not water when the soil is even slightly moist beneath the surface.

Juniperus squamata meyeri MEYER JUNIPER 4 feet

Sometimes called the "Fish Tail Juniper." A tree which has a most attractive radiant pearl-grey color that seems to change in hue with the changes of light upon it. Its fan like irregular shape is strikingly different from other evergreens and permits its use in informal foundation and group plantings. It asks for a dry sunny location.

Juniperus sabina SAVIN JUNIPER 6 feet

This is one of the half erect forms that can be put to so many uses, adding variety and interest to the group in which it is

placed. The color is distinctly a darker green than is generally found in Junipers; the branches are informally spreading and rather low, but the dense foliage and solid color makes it suitable for formal as well as informal plantings. It tolerates a hot dry location and grows well under average garden conditions.

Juniperus communis depressa plumosa ANDORRA JUNIPER 2 feet

This interesting creeper clings close to the ground and is especially suited for rock garden work or planting on slopes. In Fall the color changes to a reddish purple, which makes it distinct from all other evergreens.

MEYER JUNIPER
Juniperus squamata meyeri

SAVIN JUNIPER
Juniperus sabina

ANDORRA JUNIPER
Juniperus communis depressa plumosa





SARGENT JUNIPER
Juniperus chinensis sargentii



JAPANESE JUNIPER
Juniperus japonica



TAMARIX SAVIN JUNIPER
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia

Juniperus chinensis sargentii SARGENT JUNIPER 1 foot

A comparatively new evergreen, fast becoming one of the most popular low types. Dark green leaves are borne on wide spreading branches often attaining a breadth of five or six feet, but seldom exceeding twelve inches in height. Its unusual color and shape add a great deal of interest to rock gardens, terraces, banks and group plantings. Its hardiness further recommends it.

Juniperus japonica JAPANESE JUNIPER

Another of the half erect forms that is so appropriately in-

cluded in varied styles of foundation and group plantings. The blue-green leaves are borne on wide-spreading branches which sometimes grow to twelve feet. It is very vigorous, especially when planted in a well drained and sunny location.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia TAMARIX SAVIN JUNIPER 2 feet

This creeper is very suitable for rockeries and splendid for slopes or for framing pools. It lends itself to trimming where confinement to a limited space is necessary. The color is sea green.

Outstanding Evergreens Not Pictured

Juniperus chinensis columnaris

COLUMN CHINESE JUNIPER 20 feet

This stately evergreen of fairly recent development, grows to a height of 20 feet and has a fine columnar or cylindrical form. It beautifully adapts itself for formal use, making excellent accent plants for doorway or garden entrances where height is needed. The grey-blue foliage is densely matted. Its hardiness permits its use in most soils and locations.

Juniperus communis depressa PROSTRATE JUNIPER 3 feet

You perhaps are familiar with the low growing, half erect form which is one of the most needed in landscape plants of small areas; it seldom reaches more than 4 feet in height. One of its marked advantages is that it will endure hot, dry locations, and tolerate shade. For this reason it has been used extensively and effectively in many groupings. It is silvery blue-green in color and bowl shaped.

Juniperus communis suecica SWEDISH JUNIPER 25 feet

This is another of the extremely narrow evergreens very much like the Irish Juniper but leaving a broader top. It is effectively used in locations requiring formal accents.

Juniperus horizontalis CREEPING JUNIPER 1 foot

If given a sunny steep bank, a rock garden, or an exposed evergreen border, no plant will make a more effective ground cover than this one. It becomes more than six inches high but

over a large area can be kept small and in place by clipping and trimming. The bright blue-green foliage keeps its color the year around.

Juniperus horizontalis glauca BLUE CREEPING JUNIPER 1 foot

Radiant gray-blue foliage distinguishes this evergreen from the green variety.

Juniperus scopulorum COLORADO JUNIPER 40 feet

This magnificent tree of dense, bushy growth, has a silvery blue color unlike the blue of any other evergreen. It is not frequently seen in landscape planting because of its rather recent introduction, but it has proved itself hardy.

Picea pungens COLORADO SPRUCE 60 feet

One of the most highly prized evergreens. It grows in symmetrical shape and has bushy branches in whorls about the trunk. The variable foliage color (blue-green, silvery white, or dull green) is highly decorative and should be used with discretion in foundation plantings. As a specimen tree it is one of the best.

Pinus ponderosa PONDEROSA PINE 60 feet

This is a heavy and solid looking pine with needles about six inches long borne on branches slightly pendulous. Many of these long needles hang down to give the tree a handsome, shaggy appearance. It is an excellent tree for many locations, especially backgrounds.

Continued Last Page.

Juniperus chinensis plitzeriana PFITZER JUNIPER 6 feet

This is perhaps the best known of the spreading evergreens. It is much used in front of tall plants, also in any place where a medium high evergreen is needed. If left untrimmed it will reach a spread of from six to eight feet.

Pinus montana mughus MUGHO PINE 4 feet

This pine is very decorative, low growing and prostrate with bright green, two inch needles growing thickly on its numerous branches. Because of its compactness and dwarf size, it is widely used in landscape work for foundation plantings and accent mark-

ings in the garden or at walk intersections. With trimming it will hold its compact rounded appearance for many years, which makes it highly useful for formal effects. It prefers well drained, sandy soil and a fair amount of sunshine.

Juniperus horizontalis douglasi WAUKEGAN JUNIPER 1 foot

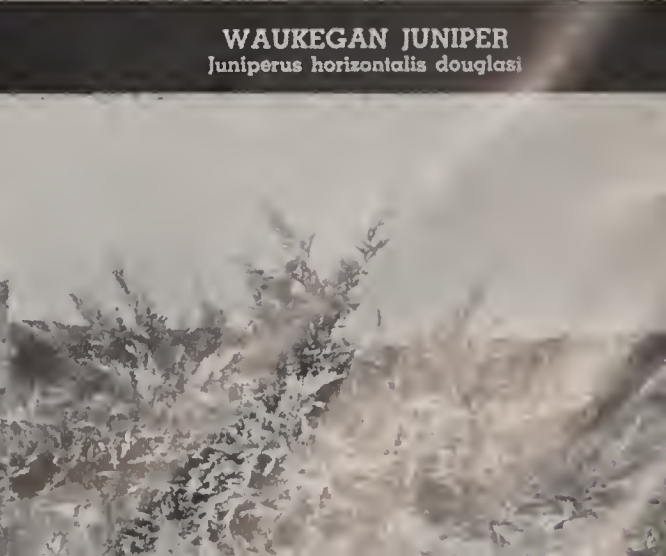
This is a mat-formed evergreen of the creeping type, growing close to the ground and spreading out twelve feet or more. It is frequently used on banks too steep to grow grass and as ground cover in the rock garden, or as an evergreen border. The soft blue colored foliage turns purple in late fall and winter. It does best in sunny places having well drained or sandy soil.



PFITZER JUNIPER
Juniperus chinensis plitzeriana



DWARF MUGHO PINE
Pinus montana mughus



WAUKEGAN JUNIPER
Juniperus horizontalis douglasi



NORDMANN FIR
Abies nordmanniana



Taxus intermedia



UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW
Taxus cuspidata capitata

Abies nordmanniana NORDMANN FIR 75 feet

This is a hardy evergreen, well furnished with beautiful dark foliage, silvery beneath. Upright cones add to its attractiveness. For a fir it is rather slow growing. Frequently it is used for specimen planting and for backgrounds. If given ample space, it maintains its fine appearance to maturity.

Taxus intermedia, 8 feet

A hybrid of the *Taxus* family somewhat resembling *cuspidata* but variable in habits of growth and leaf form. It is spreading and rather flat-topped, having the rich green foliage of other members of its family. Its shape and hardiness make it a valuable plant in many locations but it is seldom seen because of its recent introduction.

Taxus cuspidata capitata UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW 25 feet

Any of the *Taxus* plants are supremely beautiful and this one is certainly no exception. The fact that it can be closely clipped and is slow growing allows it to be kept in a compact conical shape. Valuable in foundation, hedge and specimen plantings.

Its rich green foliage is heartily welcomed wherever it is planted and the pleasing color is kept throughout the year. Like other members of the *Taxus* family, it may be planted in shaded or sunny locations and prefers a moist loam soil.

Abies concolor WHITE FIR 70 feet

A rapidly growing tree, therefore requiring a large area useful for screens and specimen plantings. It is somewhat variable in color but usually distinctly blue-green. It prefers a cool and moist location.

Abies fraseri FRASER FIR 50 feet

This tree is very symmetrical. The shiny leaves are rich green but distinctly blue underneath. Its majestic appearance makes it especially suited for specimen planting.

Juniperus chinensis CHINESE JUNIPER 20 feet

Resembling our native Red Cedar. It is generally gray-green and of columnar shape and does well in exposed places where it faces full sun and wind.

CONCOLOR FIR
Abies concolor



FRASER FIR
Abies fraseri



CHINESE JUNIPER
Juniperus chinensis





UPRIGHT PFITZER JUNIPER
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana



IRISH JUNIPER
Juniperus communis hibernica



SPINY GREEK JUNIPER
Juniperus excelsa stricta

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana UPRIGHT PFITZER JUNIPER

An upright form of the well-known spreading Pfitzer Juniper. The foliage, which is feathery and gray-green, is identical. It creates a very striking effect when grouped with other evergreens and, like the natural spreading type, it is very resistant to smoke and gas.

Juniperus communis hibernica IRISH JUNIPER 8 feet

The Irish Juniper is one of the slimmest evergreens, growing stiff, upright in a narrow column. It has a strictly formal appearance that is so often needed to accent design on architectural features of house and garden.

Juniperus excelsa stricta SPINY GREEK JUNIPER 6 feet

The Greek Juniper is a dense mass of bristle-tipped, luminous, blue-green leaves. It is cone shaped and broad at the base. Whether trimmed or untrimmed, it has a great deal of character and handsomely lends itself to foundation and group plantings. It is not a fast grower; is tolerant of average garden conditions, preferring well drained soil and full sun.

Juniperus sphaerica (fortunei) FORTUNE REDCEDAR 15 feet

Here is a narrow upright pyramid, densely branched and clothed with gray-green foliage that keeps its color well all year round. It is a variety of our native Redcedar, very hardy and smoke resistant.

Juniperus virginiana REDCEDAR 40 feet

You remember our well known native American Cedar, easily the most generally satisfactory evergreen. It is important and much used in formal plantings, to which its massive appearance lends itself especially well.

Juniperus virginiana cannarti CANNART REDCEDAR

This is the aristocrat of American Cedars. At maturity it forms a narrow column of darkest green, broken with surprisingly dark shadows made by the short branches. In autumn it bears numerous blue berries when there is scarcely another evergreen so attractive. It is used for backgrounds and borders and as the taller trees in foundation plantings.

FORTUNE REDCEDAR
Juniperus sphaerica (fortunei)



REDCEDAR
Juniperus virginiana



CANNART REDCEDAR
Juniperus virginiana cannarti





KETELEER JUNIPER
Juniperus virginiana keteleeri



SILVER REDCEDAR
Juniperus virginiana glauca



SCHOTT REDCEDAR
Juniperus virginiana schottii

Juniperus virginiana keteleeri KETELEER REDCEDAR 15 feet

An upright, narrow pyramid, this tree is effectively used for many purposes. It is rather informal in shape, but can be sheared to maintain a more formal outline. In fall its branches are covered with large blue berries in beautiful contrast with the gray-green foliage. It is a favorite among landscape designers because of its healthy color and dependability.

Juniperus virginiana glauca SILVER REDCEDAR 25 feet

This is one of the most popular evergreens, useful in many locations. The attractive foliage is silvery-blue and can be severely trimmed, making a dense regular shaped pyramid, or may be left untrimmed to become gracefully drooping. It supplies a much needed color contrast.

Juniperus virginiana schottii SCHOTT REDCEDAR

The Schott Redcedar is somewhat similar in appearance to the Cannart Redcedar. Its handsome yellow-green color, which is maintained all winter, is frequently used for contrast with other

evergreens in foundation or border plantings. It prefers a sunny, well drained location.

Picea canadensis BLACK HILL SPRUCE 60 feet

This spruce is comparatively slow growing and very bushy but eventually it reaches majestic proportions. The foliage has a distinct blue cast. Black Hill Spruce can be used either as a stately specimen or for windbreaks.

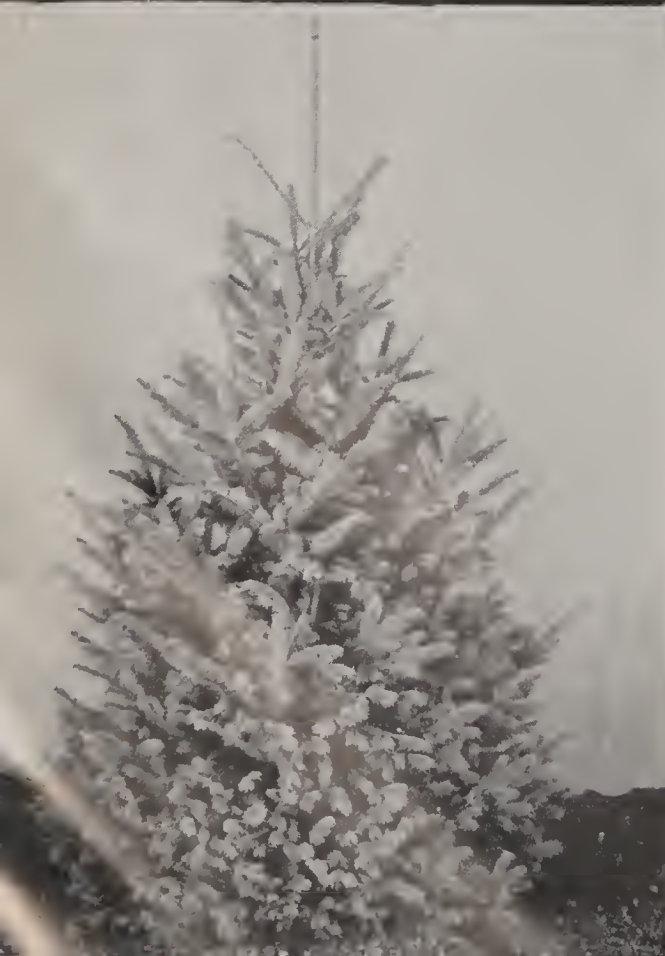
Picea excelsa NORWAY SPRUCE 75 feet

The Norway is the spruce which is frequently grown for Christmas trees. Its quick growth makes it also very valuable for hedges. It presents a beautiful sight in the winter when the tree is loaded with glittering snow.

Picea pungens glauca COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE 60 feet

A striking color variant of *Picea pungens*, this tree is popularly planted as a specimen. The light blue foliage draws attention wherever it is placed.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE
Picea canadensis albertiana



NORWAY SPRUCE
Picea excelsa



BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE
Picea pungens glauca





MORHEIM SPRUCE
Picea pungens morheimi



AUSTRIAN PINE
Pinus nigra austriaca



RED PINE
Pinus resinosa

Picea pungens morheimi MORHEIM BLUE SPRUCE 50 feet

A newcomer in the Blue Spruce family with needles of dazzling blue right up to the stem. Its branches grow in an upward angle, never pendulous. So far, this is the best blue spruce introduced.

Pinus nigra austriaca AUSTRIAN PINE 50 feet

Here is one of the most dignified evergreen trees, solid in shape due to tightly leaved branches of very dark green. This pine is often used in massed groups on larger estates but it is also very attractive when planted alone.

Pinus resinosa RED PINE 50 feet

When it is young, the Red Pine is less pyramidal in shape than the Austrian Pine, but has the same qualities that make it a handsome tree for foundation plantings. The glossy dark green needles are in happy contrast with the reddish bark and give a more brilliant but less formal picture than Austrian Pines when used in backgrounds.

Pinus strobus WHITE PINE 75 feet

This is a symmetrical and pyramid shaped tree, its grace and beauty make it suitable for specimen planting, as well as any other purpose to which pines are put. In middle life it is still sturdy and compact and in old age distinctive with a great trunk and wide spreading branches.

Pinus sylvestris SCOTCH PINE 50 feet

When young this tree has dense blue green foliage in pyramid form and is popularly planted around foundations. Later the branches become spreading, somewhat drooping and thinly leaved giving great character to the tree.

Pseudotsuga douglasi DOUGLAS FIR

Rapidly growing, this tree sometimes reaches a height of two hundred feet. In youth it grows in a shapely pyramid with beautiful blue green foliage sweeping the ground. Later the foliage hangs on spreading branches with pendant branchlets. Drooping 4½ inch cones add to the tree's attractiveness.

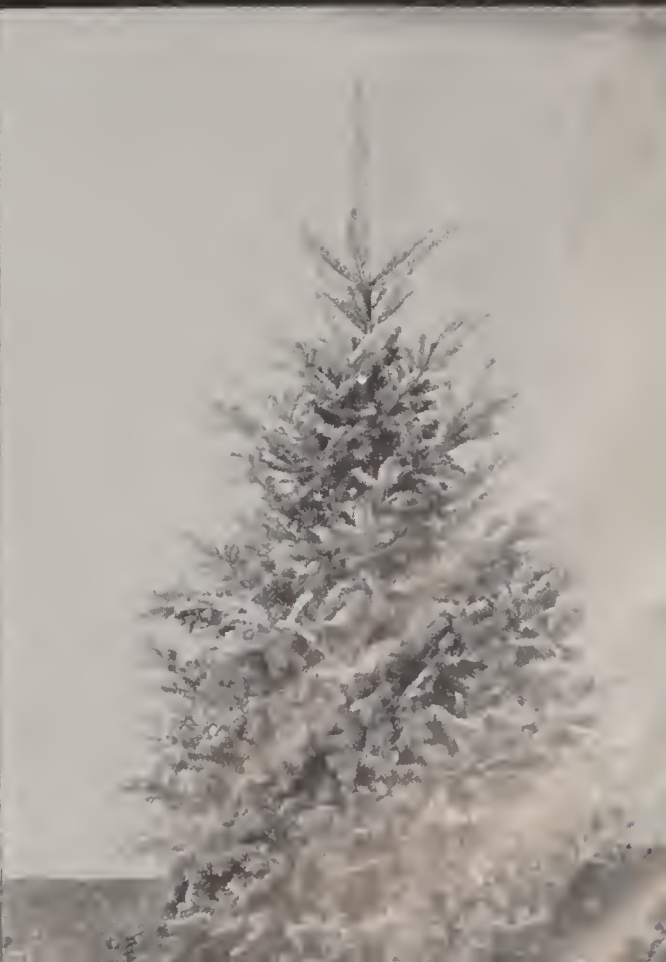
WHITE PINE
Pinus strobus



SCOTCH PINE
Pinus sylvestris



DOUGLAS FIR
Pseudotsuga douglasi





SAWARA CYPRESS
Retinospora pisifera

GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS
Retinospora pisifera aurea

THREAD RETINOSPORA
Retinospora pisifera filifera

Retinospora pisifera SAWARA CYPRESS 30 feet

Here is an excellent tree for foundation plantings, having colorful green fan-shaped leaves, on the arborvitae order. It is tall, slender, tapering at the top and grows in many locations, but likes most a partly shaded and sheltered one.

Retinospora pisifera aurea GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS 30 feet

When planted with green ones, this evergreen stands out in sharp contrast as it is one of the brightest of the golden evergreens. It is pyramid in shape. If used sparingly, it often adds individuality and interest to foundation or group planting.

Retinospora pisifera filifera THREAD RETINOSPORA 15 feet

This interesting dwarf evergreen, grows upright in a half pyramid, half globular shape and has thread leaves hanging down from branch ends, giving the tree a shaggy, uncombed appearance. The dull green contrasts handsomely with other evergreens and is frequently planted with them where variety is wanted.

Retinospora plumosa PLUME RETINOSPORA 30 feet

The tree is extensively planted by landscape men who like to use it in sheltered and shaded locations where many other varieties will not grow so well.

Retinospora plumosa aurea

GOLDEN PLUME RETINOSPORA 25 feet

The Golden Plume Retinospora is an evergreen with yellowish or golden foliage held erect on the branches. Being highly decorative, it is the center of attraction in any evergreen grouping and can be most effective if used properly.

Thuja occidentalis AMERICAN ARBORVITAE 40 feet

These slow growing pyramidal trees are extensively planted in foundation work, as hedges, screens and shelters for more tender growing plants. The leaves, roughly fan-shaped, have a fragrant odor and grow compactly; they are attractive in all stages of its life, but they have been planted in every kind of a situation and their great numbers prove they are tolerant of many environments.

PLUME RETINOSPORA
Retinospora plumosa

GOLDEN PLUME RETINOSPORA
Retinospora plumosa aurea

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE
Thuja occidentalis





PARSONS ARBORVITAE
Thuja occidentalis compacta



DOUGLAS ARBORVITAE
Thuja occidentalis douglasi (spiralis)



GOLDENTIP ARBORVITAE
Thuja occidentalis elegantissima

Thuja occidentalis compacta PARSON'S ARBORVITAE 4 feet

Its compactness makes this small evergreen very suitable for low hedges to outline walks or formal gardens. Of course, they are always interesting in groups, especially in front of taller evergreens.

Thuja occidentalis douglasi DOUGLAS ARBORVITAE 25 feet

There is no arborvitae with more handsome foliage and shapely pyramidal growth. The dark green, dense foliage is bunched and crinkled looking, giving it a sturdy and healthy appearance.

Thuja occidentalis elegantissima

GOLDENTIP ARBORVITAE 15 feet

It is so called because the new growth in spring first appears as a light golden color and is, of course, unusually attractive. Later the branch tops become more green, but still remain in marked contrast with the inner foliage.

Thuja occidentalis globosa

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE 3 feet

These beautiful dwarf globe forms are frequently noticed as entrance markers, either in pots or in the ground. Because of their shape, they are extensively planted in many parts of the lawn and garden.

Thuja occidentalis woodwardi

WOODWARD ARBORVITAE 6 feet

This is another ball-shaped evergreen, similar to *globosa*, but of finer texture, with a sea green color. It is admirably used in many formal garden settings, in foundation plantings and as markers at entrances.

Thuja plicata GIANT ARBORVITAE 20 feet

The handsomest and largest of arborvitaes comes from the western mountains where it has stood the test of severe winters. Its lustre-like quality of foliage is retained throughout the year, changing from a strong, gray-green in summer, to a green-bronze in winter.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE
Thuja occidentalis globosa



WOODWARD ARBORVITAE
Thuja occidentalis woodwardi



GIANT ARBORVITAE
Thuja plicata





AMER. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE <i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	WARE ARBORVITAE <i>Thuja occidentalis wareana (siberica)</i>	CHINESE ARBORVITAE <i>Thuja orientalis</i>
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Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE 25 feet

Deservedly this is one of the most popular of all evergreens. Its health and rich green color, even in winter, are much to recommend it and its narrow columnar growth makes it adaptable to many purposes of landscape design.

***Thuja occidentalis wareana* WARE ARBORVITAE 15 feet**

This aristocrat of the arborvitaes, holds its distinction by means of the fresh blue green color of foliage and dense, compact growth. It grows in a globular cone shape which adapts itself to many uses in foundation planting and about the garden.

***Thuja orientalis* CHINESE ARBORVITAE 25 feet**

The Chinese Arborvitae is somewhat like the American Arborvitae, but with finer, more delicate leaves arranged vertically and held upright, giving it a starched appearance. It grows in the shape of a high oval, broad at bottom, and for this reason makes an excellent foundation plant where weight or massed effect is called for. It adapts itself to many locations, preferring moist loam but tolerant of hot, dry places.

Thuja occidentalis lutea

GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVITAE 15 feet

This attractive golden tree has the same good nature and habits of growth as the American Arborvitae. Its brilliant coloring immediately draws attention to it and for this reason is frequently used with other evergreens in foundation plantings when a colorful effect is wanted.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana

BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE 3 feet

A small highly colored evergreen is this interesting dwarf growing tree with its intensely gold colored foliage arranged vertically.

***Tsuga canadensis* CANADA HEMLOCK 75 feet**

This is another aristocrat of evergreens widely planted for its fine, feathery foliage and for its graceful growth and beautiful color. In landscape plantings, they are effective as backgrounds and make beautiful lawn specimens. The dense, broad hemlocks make excellent plants for foundations where their soft texture is quietly pleasing and restful.

GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVITAE <i>Thuja occidentalis lutea</i>	BERCKMANS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE <i>Thuja orientalis aurea nana</i>	CANADIAN HEMLOCK <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
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The Striking Beauty of an Arborvitae Hedge

Outstanding Evergreens Not Pictured

Taxus cuspidata JAPANESE YEW 10 feet

Who does not admire the Japanese Yew? One of the most satisfying and successfully grown of all evergreens. Its dark green and flat needle-leaves extend from either side of its long stems. This graceful arching habit shrub is spreading but as it stands hard clipping, it can be easily maintained in symmetrical shape. It grows well in either sun or shade, and though it prefers a moist loam, it does well in ordinary garden soils. Its slow growth makes it well suited to foundation planting and it is extensively planted as a specimen.

Taxus cuspidata nana DWARF JAPANESE YEW 6 feet

This compact dwarf member of the Yew family makes a most handsome contribution to landscape design. It adapts itself well to foundation plantings or about the garden for low hedges or accent plants because of its rich green foliage and tolerance of shade.

Taxus media hicki HICKS YEW 15 feet

One of the most beautiful and interesting of the Taxus is this rather fast growing columnar form whose dense dark green foliage is frequently as broad at the top as at the bottom. It is a wisely chosen addition to any evergreen group. Its shape lends itself well to hedges which can be shorn and kept low, or allowed to become of greater height. Because it has been recently introduced, it is not frequently seen, but already demand exceeds supply.

Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE 6 feet

This popular favorite is of dwarf size which permits its use in rock gardens or borders. It grows upright in conical shape. Juvenile foliage gives it a distinction wherever it is planted. The

peculiar grey blue-green color becoming lavender grey in winter, blends well with other evergreens.

Thuja occidentalis ericoides HEATH RETINOSPORA 5 feet

An interesting dwarf form which is appropriate for use in rock garden or foundation plantings, similar to the Tom Thumb in shape.

Thuja occidentalis vervaeniana VERVAENE ARBORVITAE 12 feet

This dense eight to ten feet tree which looks somewhat like an American Arborvitae, has leaves of finer texture and higher color. Its bushy pyramidal growth is appropriately used in many locations, especially where the planting is not to exceed a limited height. Its color blends well with the greens of other trees.

Thuja occidentalis hoveyi HOVEY ARBORVITAE 8 feet

The Hovey Arborvitae is a globe with yellowish green foliage held in vertical planes. It is used for many formal effects, and grows somewhat larger than other globe shaped Arborvitae.

Thuja orientalis elegantissima

YELLOW COLUMN ARBORVITAE 10 feet

Here we have a member of the Chinese Arborvitae family which has bright golden and green foliage. It is useful in planting if color and variety are needed in an evergreen border of foundation planting. Its hardiness recommends it to a variety of uses.

Thuja orientalis bonita BONITA ARBORVITAE 4 feet

This slow growing pyramidal evergreen has bright green foliage arranged in plaits from top to bottom, giving it a formal, dressed up appearance. It makes a beautiful addition to group plantings, as its high color is attractive and in harmony with the greens of other plants, but it is more frequently planted as a specimen where its individuality can be shown to better advantage.

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